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**MUNICIPAL CLERK
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

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AN ORDINANCE

BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

**AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR OR HIS DESIGNEE
TO RECOGNIZE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BUSH MOUNTAIN
NEIGHBORHOOD AND TO AMEND THE CITY'S OFFICIAL
NEIGHBORHOOD MAP ACCORDINGLY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.**

WHEREAS, Resolution 93-R-0058, adopted by the City Council on March 1, 1993, and approved by the Mayor on March 8, 1993, authorized the Mayor or his designee to publish the City's official neighborhood map, entitled "Planning Units for Atlanta's Neighborhoods"; and

WHEREAS, City Code Section 6-3012 defines "neighborhood" as "...a geographic area either with distinguishing characteristics in which the residents have a sense of identity and commonality of perceived interest, or both"; and

WHEREAS, said Section identifies various factors that may contribute to neighborhood identity, including "shared development, history, architecture, social and economic relationships, physical boundaries, and the existence of one or more broadly representative neighborhood organizations devoted to neighborhood preservation and improvement"; and

WHEREAS, the Bush Mountain Neighborhood has retained its residential identity and geographic boundaries as originally platted in 1915 and reactivated its neighborhood organization; and

WHEREAS, the Bush Mountain neighborhood is bounded by Bridges Avenue on the south, Oakland Avenue on the east, on the north by the rear property lines of those parcels fronting on Plaza Avenue, and on the west by the rear property lines of those parcels fronting on Ingram Drive, as shown on "Exhibit A" and hereto attached to this document; and

WHEREAS, the Bush Mountain community has petitioned the City that its geographic area be incorporated to and shown as such on the City's official map of neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, the Commissioner of Planning, Development and Neighborhood Conservation is in agreement with this request; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has agreed to amend the official City neighborhood map.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, as follows:

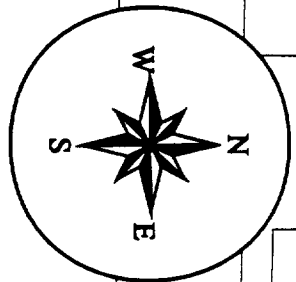
Section 1. The City Council hereby agrees to amend the City's official neighborhood map to include the boundaries of the Bush Mountain neighborhood as shown on Exhibit A, hereto attached as part of this document. The City Council authorizes the Mayor or his designee to amend the City's official neighborhood map accordingly.

Section 2. All ordinances and portions of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby rescinded.

Attachment A

BUSH MOUNTAIN

MONTREAT AVE SW



BRIDGES AVE SW

LOMA LINDA ST SW

VIOLET ST SW

DOVERS ALY SW

LADD ST SW

PLAZA AVE SW

ALMONT DR SW

BLUEFIELD DR SW

WYLAND DR SW

EDGEFIELD DR SW

INDALE PL SW

OAKLAND DR SW

July 12, 2001
Bureau of Planning
T. Warren

NPU

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(NPU-S) History

Oakland City School. A brochure that gives an account of the school's 1896-1897 academic year includes some historical information. The land for the school was donated by Charles W. Dill, who named the institution for his wife Anna. The name was changed to Oakland City School in 1910, after Oakland City was annexed to Atlanta. Shortly after Ike Ragsdale was elected mayor, the school's name was changed to Ragsdale Elementary in his honor. Ragsdale lived on Lee Street in Oakland City for many years and took office as mayor on January 1, 1927.

Greenwood Cemetery was chartered in 1904 by William H. Brown and James L. Mayson. The first interment was in 1907. According to historian Franklin Garrett, the cemetery is "distinguished by a large Jewish section and is also the burial place of local Chinese and Greek citizens." Adjacent to the cemetery is John A. White Park. The park facility includes 92 acres, which were acquired on July 3, 1924. John A. White served on the Atlanta City Council and was chairman of the Parks Committee for many years.

Oakland City Park was once known as Cochran Park, in honor of J.O. Cochran, former General Manager of the Atlanta Parks Department. The property was acquired by the City of Atlanta on December 29, 1909, concurrent with the annexation of Oakland City. The Outdoor Activity Center on Richland Road in Bush Mountain is a relatively new park facility which is unique because it is a nature preserve situated within a few miles of a busy metropolitan area.

The Cascade Road neighborhood was once known as Hivue Hills. A 1930 street map of Atlanta shows the land area almost completely subdivided. E. L. Connally Elementary School was opened in 1931 to serve this area. The school is named for Dr. E. L. Connally, a prominent physician and civic leader who was married to the daughter of former governor Joseph E. Brown. Connally was a long time resident of West End and died at the age of 93.

Bush Mountain takes its name from the hill that is such a prominent part of the small community. The residential lots were laid out in 1915. At that time, Plaza Avenue was known as Bush Mountain Avenue. Venetian Hills was developed shortly thereafter. The eastern half of the neighborhood, adjacent to Oakland City, was subdivided in the 1920's as a result of growth in Oakland City. Arkwright Elementary School (1956) is named for Preston Arkwright, former president of the Georgia Power Company and a noted civic leader.

In analyzing the overall development of NPU-S, the importance of transportation is quite apparent. The two well-traveled arterial roads (Cascade and Campbellton) together with the two railroads have provided a significant impetus to growth. For example, the location of Central of Georgia rail line was certainly a great factor in choosing the site for Fort McPherson. In the same way, NPU-S would probably have no industry if it were not for transportation. The MARTA South Line will add a new element to this development.

HISTORY

NPU-S is located southwest of the central business district and includes several neighborhoods: Cascade Road, Venetian Hills, Oakland City, Bush Mountain, and Fort McPherson. There are a variety of housing types ranging from Georgian and Victorian architecture to small wood frame cottages. Low density housing is prominent although there is some commercial strip development along Lee Street and Campbellton Road, with major industrial development concentrated in the northeast corner of the NPU near the junction of the Louisville and Nashville and Central of Georgia rail lines. The eastern half of NPU-S has a long history of settlement because of its proximity to the Macon and Western Railroad (now Central of Georgia) which was constructed in the 1840's. As a result, there are several important historic buildings in the area.

The Utoy Primitive Baptist Church is the oldest public building in this area. The church began with a membership of eleven persons on August 15, 1824 in a log house with an earthen floor located a half mile west of the Utoy Cemetery (located at the intersection of Venetian Drive and Cahaba Drive). The church moved to a site adjacent to the cemetery in 1828. Remarkably, there were only eleven members in 1933. The cemetery is all that now remains of the former church. Utoy Road (Venetian Drive) has been renamed thus further obscuring this historic religious institution.

Two major roads pass through NPU-S and doubtless were instrumental in shaping early development. Cascade Road (formerly Sandtown Road) and Campbellton Road were, at one time, the only well established routes southwest from the city. Many pioneer settlers built houses near these roads.

Fort McPherson was built in 1889 and occupies a vast tract of land (504 acres) bordering the Central of Georgia rail line. The original fort was built in 1867 and was located in West End. Its name honors General James Birdseye McPherson, who was commander of the Army of the Tennessee during the Civil War. McPherson was killed during the Battle of Atlanta. In 1885, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$500,000 for construction of a new fort in an area that could accommodate continued expansion. General Winfield Scott Hancock was charged with the responsibility of selecting a site and supervising construction. Hancock chose a 140 acre tract of land adjacent to the railroad with the expectation that another 100 acres would be acquired a short time later. Ground was broken in 1866 with the intent that the Fort would be named for General Hancock, but these intentions apparently changed by the time the facility was officially dedicated on May 4, 1889. Fort McPherson was included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

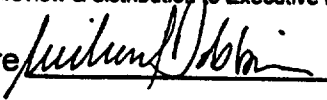
Oakland City, located north of Fort McPherson, was incorporated as a separate municipality on December 12, 1894. Its early development is attributable to the railroad. Anna Dill Institute was the first known

TRANSMITTAL FORM FOR LEGISLATION

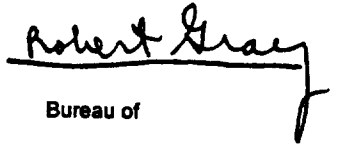
To Mayor's Office: Greg Pridgeon

(For review & distribution to Executive Management)

Commissioner Signature



Director Signature



Planning

Department of Planning

Bureau of

From: Department of Planning, Development
Neighborhood Conservation

Contact: Robert Gray

Committee(s) of Purview: Community Development / Human Resources

Committee Meeting Date (s) 9/12 CD, 9/25 Public Hearing
9/26 CD

Committee Deadline 8/31

City Council Meeting Date 9/17 & 10/1

CAPTION:

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR OR HIS DESIGNEE TO RECOGNIZE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BUSH MOUNTAIN NEIGHBORHOOD AND TO AMEND THE CITY'S OFFICIAL NEIGHBORHOOD MAP ACCORDINGLY; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BACKGROUND/PURPOSE/DISCUSSION:

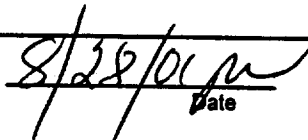
This community was originally platted in 1915 and is recognized as a neighborhood in NPU-S. Currently, the Bush Mountain neighborhood does not appear on the City's official Neighborhood Map and this legislation will authorize the Planning Department to amend the map.

FINANCIAL IMPACT (if any):

N/A

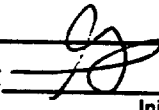
Mayor's Staff Only

Received by Mayor's Office:



Date

Reviewed:



Initials

Date

Submitted to Council

Date

Action by Committee: ☐ Approved ☐ Adversed ☐ Held ☐ Amended
☐ Substitute ☐ Referred ☐ Other